Amendments to the Specification.

Please cancel pages 16 and 18-20 of the originally filed specification and replace them with substitute pages 16 and 18-20 enclosed herewith.

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TABLE 26

Selection	Appearance	Firmness	Symmetry	Skin Color	Flesh Color	Skin Toughness	Flavor
'Bish' (OR)	78A	76B	75A	80A	72A	77BC	77A
'Bish' (MD)	77A	77B	75A	80A	72A	78BC	78A
'Camarosa'	73B	80A	70BC	78AB	74A	85A	68C
'Chandler'	72B	72C	70BC	78AB	74A	75C	74AB
'Gem Star'	75AB	76B	72AB	70C	64B	79B	72C

Values designated with different letters are statistically different.

'Bish' was equal to or better than 'Chandler' for fruit appearance, firmness, symmetry, skin toughness and flavor. Further, 'Bish' was superior to 'Camarosa' for flavor, and equal to or better than 'Camarosa' for appearance and symmetry. 'Camarosa' fruit are extremely firm and also have excellent skin toughness. 'Bish' fruit were neither as firm nor as tough as 'Camarosa', but were satisfactory for both of these traits. In these subjective evaluations 'Bish' was equal to both 'Chandler' and 'Camarosa' for skin color, and poorer than these varieties for flesh color, but still satisfactory for the latter trait. The skin of 'Bish' was uniformly glossy and dark red, but slightly uneven in color (**Figure 1**). The skin color on the lighter side of the fruit matches Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) color chip 53A, and the darker side chip 187A. Flesh color of 'Bish' fruit matches RHS color chip 33A, and the central vascular cylinder was whitish (**Figure 2**). Hollow centers occur in 80% of the berries. Where these occur, the mean diameter is 5mm. The range is from 2-10(14)mm (observed May 2004 in Raleigh, NC). The achenes on the surface were yellow and slightly indented (sunken), so that the outer surface of the achene is even with the surface of the receptacle tissue between the achenes. As observed in May 2004, in Raleigh, North Carolina, the color of the achenes on the exposed side of the fruit is RHS color chip 53A to 53B. Achenes on the side away from the sun correspond to RHS color chip 1C in color.

Subjective observations indicate that the shape of the fruit of 'Bish' ranges primarily from blunt conic (with some primary fruit) to conic (**Figure 1**). The calyx is medium in size and reflexed (**Figure 1**). Fruit shape of 'Bish' was more uniform than 'Chandler' across primary, secondary, and higher order fruits (**Table 27**).

For both 'Bish' and 'Chandler', the diameter of the outer calyx of primary flowers is generally equal to that of the corolla, and slightly smaller than the corolla on secondary flowers. The basal half of the calyx is fused (calyx tube) and adherent to the fruit. The apical half of the calyx lobes are free and typically range from clasping to perpendicular to slightly reflexed in pose on each fruit. The calyx is inserted beneath the fruit, with the calyx tube forming a concave indention in the base of the fruit. Sepal number averaged 11 for 'Bish' and 13 for 'Chandler'. Mean petal number was also slightly less on both primary and secondary petals for 'Bish'. Petal length for 'Bish' was somewhat greater than width, while for 'Chandler' they were essentially the same. The petal color of flowers produced by 'Bish' is white, corresponding closest to RHS color chip 155C, however the petals are whiter than RHS 155C or any of the other RHS color chips. The average date of first flowering for 'Bish' was three days earlier than for 'Chandler', while the range in first flowering dates was very similar for both varieties (**Table 29**).

TABLE 29

Selection	Date of First Flowering		Date of First Leaf Emergence	
	Mean	Range	Mean	Range
'Chandler'	March 13	March 7-22	March 10	March 7-15
'Bish'	March 10	March 5-22	March 15	March 10-21

Observations were of plants grown in Reidsville, NC in 2003.

First leaf emergence in spring was, on average, five days later than the date of first flowering for 'Bish', while average first leaf emergence was three days earlier than first flowering for 'Chandler'. For 'Bish', infloresence height is generally equal to foliage canopy height.

As observed in May 2004 in Raleigh, North Carolina, the mean fruiting truss length was 21 cm, with a range of (18)19 – 24(27) cm. The average number of crowns was 4 (range: 3-5).

Plants and Foliage: Fruiting plants of 'Bish' are generally of equal vigor to 'Chandler'. Mean canopy height was equal for the two varieties, although the range of variation in canopy heights was greater for 'Chandler' (**Table 30**).

TABLE 30

Character		Variety 'Chandler'	 'Bish'
Canopy Height (cm)	Mean Range	26 22-30	26 25-27
Mid-tier Leaflet Length (mm)	Mean Range	67 55-80	71 60-82
Width (mm)	Mean Range	62 55-72	60 55-70
Mid-tier Leaf Length (mm)	Mean Range	87 70-105	84 70-100
Width (mm)	Mean Range	119 95-166	136 113-160
Leaflets/Leaf		3 (rarely 4)	3
Leaf Convexity		Mostly Flat-Convex Some Flat	Mainly convex
Leaf Serrations Number Shape		 Many Semi-Pointed	 Many Semi-Pointed
Leaf Pubescence		Moderate	Moderate
Petiole Pubescence Density Direction		 Moderate to Heavy Acropetal to Perpendicular	 Heavy Mostly Basipetal

Observations were of plants grown in Reidsville, NC in 2003.

Individual leaflets of 'Bish' were very similar in size to those of 'Chandler'. Leaflets of 'Bish' tend to be broadly elliptic-ovate, while those of 'Chandler' are generally broadly elliptic. Leaves of 'Bish' are similar in length and somewhat broader than 'Chandler'. 'Bish' leaves are generally convex (**Figure 3**) while those of 'Chandler' are mostly flat-convex. Pubescence on leaves of 'Bish' is moderate, while petiole pubescence is heavy and mostly basipetal in direction. 'Bish' leaves generally show a slight puckering between the veins. The color of the adaxial surface of the leaves of 'Bish' matches RHS color chip 137B, and the abaxial surface corresponds to RHS color chip 147C. One notable feature of 'Bish' is the presence of two leafy petiole bracts

(**Figure 3**). These structures occur consistently on mid-tier leaves. They are typically quite prominent with a mean length of 43 mm and a range of 20-55 mm. Similar petiole bracts also occur on the variety 'Sweet Charlie'. However, 'Sweet Charlie' can be distinguished from 'Bish' by having lighter green and more strongly convex leaves. Petiole bracts only occur occasionally on 'Chandler' and 'Camarosa' and have been observed to be mostly rudimentary when they do occur.

'Bish is more similar in overall morphological appearance to its 'Delmarvel' parent than to any other current variety. The primary morphological difference between 'Bish' and 'Delmarvel' is the absence of petiole bracts on the latter variety. In addition, 'Delmarvel' is not adapted to annual hill culture, which 'Bish' is.

Disease Resistance: One of the major disadvantages of 'Chandler' and 'Camarosa' varieties in annual hill culture throughout the Southeastern region of the United States is extreme susceptibility to anthracnose fruit rot caused by *Colletotrichum acutatum* . With the industry-wide adoption of these two varieties, anthracnose fruit rot is now the primary disease limiting strawberry production in this region. Field reaction of 'Bish', 'Chandler' and 'Camarosa' to anthracnose fruit rot is presented in **Tables 1-14**. The extent of anthracnose fruit rot varied widely from year to year and site to site. This variation is due both to the level of inoculum available and weather. Warm, humid and especially rainy weather is highly favorable to disease development. Consistently, 'Bish' was significantly more resistant to anthracnose fruit rot than either 'Chandler' or 'Camarosa'. Throughout the test period, 'Bish' never exceeded 4.8%, by weight, of fruit infected, while both 'Chandler' and 'Camarosa' had up to 50% infection. For annual hill culture strawberries in the Upper South/Middle Atlantic regions, carry-over plantings for a second year is an important consideration, and anthracnose susceptibility has been the main deterrent to this practice. The anthracnose resistance of 'Bish' makes it adaptable to carry-over in these regions. 'Bish' is at least moderately resistant to other fungal leaf diseases which commonly occur in this region including leaf scorch (*Diplocarpon earliana*), leaf blight (*Phomopsis obscurans*) and powdery mildew (*Spaerotheca macularis*).